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ALBANIA. Nov. 12.—The channel between the coast and Corfu was swept for mines by British craft after the decision to do so had been unanimously taken by the Mediterranean Zonal Mine Clearance Board, and unanimously approved by the Central Mine Clearance Board, an international body.

The Government was informed beforehand of the decision, but issued a protest against it as "a unilateral decision" of the British Government to send minesweepers into "territorial waters".

Nov. 13.—British Admiralty statement *re* sweeping of the Channel. (*see Great Britain.*)

The Government protested to the Secretary-General of U.N.O. against Britain's "dictatorial act" of sweeping the Corfu Channel. They asked that a commission be established to determine the extent of non-territorial waters.

Nov. 14.—The U.S. Mission left Durazzo for America, being taken outside territorial waters by Albanian craft and picked up by U.S. destroyers. The Government refused to allow the destroyers to enter the port.

The Prime Minister again cabled U.N.O. asking for the "immediate withdrawal of British warships and minesweepers from Albanian ports and territorial waters".

Nov. 21.—British Admiralty statement on the mines in the Corfu Channel. (*see Great Britain.*)

AUSTRALIA. Nov. 14.—The Prime Minister, in his Budget speech, announced estimated expenditure for the year as £A444 million, a reduction of £A98 million. Defence costs were estimated at £A221 million, compared with £A378 million. Other expenditure was estimated at £A223 million as against £A164 million.

AUSTRIA. *Nov. 12.*—The C.-in-C. of the U.S. zone announced the return of the Danube river craft to their respective owners in the eastern European States.

Nov. 15.—The Select Committee on Estimates, in its fourth report issued in London stated that over £4 million worth of coal had been supplied from the British zone in Germany, but no payment had been made. Eventually the cost was to be partly met by payments from the French and U.S. Governments for supplies to their zones and partly by the export of electricity. Shortages of food and raw materials were holding up industrial production. The key to the whole situation was coal. There was almost a complete absence of consumer goods.

It continued: public order had been endangered by movements of populations not native to the country. Very large numbers of Jews had been migrating from Eastern Europe to the U.S. zone, amounting to a second exodus. During the last 2 months the British zone had been similarly affected. There were two camps of Jews in Styria, who presented a security problem as there were not enough troops to guard them, and there was very little control over movements. Most of these Jews were on their way to Palestine. It was a highly organized movement, with ample funds and great influence behind it.

At the Allied Council Meeting, the U.S. representative said that, in reference to the food question, the U.S.A. would continue to aim at treating Austria as an economic whole.

The U.S.S.R. representative reaffirmed that the Austrians were to be in control of their native resources, with the exception of land used by the army and land which they claimed under the Potsdam agreement.

Nov. 17.—At the Socialist Party congress attended by foreign delegates, a speaker said: 'We should like to discuss the problems of Socialism with our Russian comrades and even with our Communist comrades, but we can only discuss them with comrades and not with people wearing the police dress of an occupying army'.

Nov. 19.—Rioting broke out in Vienna between university students and workers from the Russian zone. Police had to intervene and made a number of arrests.

Nov. 22.—Figures published in Vienna showed that the numbers of refugee Jews there had greatly diminished. In August 36,700 arrived, in September about 20,000, in October 4,000, and in the past month about 1,500. The total number in the country was about 35,000, of whom over 30,000 were in the U.S. zone.

BELGIUM. *Nov. 13.*—The 4 Communist members of the Cabinet handed their resignations to the Prime Minister, owing to the non-election of the leader of the Communist Party as one of the 5 vice-chairmen of the House of Representatives.

Nov. 14.—A Socialist resigned his vice-chairmanship of the House of Representatives in favour of the leader of the Communist Party. The 4 Communist Ministers thereupon withdrew their resignations.

CANADA. *Nov. 19.*—The Minister of Trade and Commerce

announced that all delivery quotas on wheat had been removed. Farmers were free to deliver all available wheat.

CHINA. *Nov. 10.*—The Communist Party spokesman stated in Nanking that if the Government carried out its intention to convene the National Assembly on Nov. 12, "this will mean that the situation has reached the stage of a national split, and there will be no need to carry on further negotiations". Yen-an also demanded the postponement of the Assembly until "a new democratic National Assembly" could be called. They also said that peace negotiations could not be resumed until all troops returned to the positions occupied in January.

Fighting was reported all along the north coast of Shantung and in places in Hopei and Chahar.

Nov. 11.—The cease fire order came into force. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek announced the postponement of the meeting of the National Assembly for 3 days, as the Democratic League, the Social Democratic Party, and the Vocational Education Group had indicated their willingness to attend, but required 2 or 3 days in which to nominate delegates.

Nov. 14.—Further fighting was reported in several areas.

Nov. 15.—The National Assembly was opened by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who said that the period of political tutelage was ended and constitutional government was about to begin. Over 1,300 out of a total of 2,000 delegates were present.

Nov. 16.—The chief Communist representative in Nanking left for Yen-an after seeing Gen. Marshall. He said that Communist members were remaining in Gen. Marshall's Peking headquarters.

Nov. 17.—The Russians withdrew from Dairen, leaving the Communists in control.

Nov. 20.—The Communists declared Yen-an out of bounds for foreign correspondents.

Nov. 24.—Renewed fighting was reported from Shantung, where the Communists counter-attacked and claimed the capture of 2 towns between Tsinan and Tsingtao.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. *Nov. 12.*—The deputy commander of the Terezin concentration camp was sentenced to death and hanged.

EGYPT. *Nov. 11.*—The Prime Minister appointed Salib Samy Pasha, Minister of Commerce and Industry; and Ahmed Abdul Ghaffar Pasha, Minister of State.

Nov. 14.—At the opening of Parliament, the Speech from the Throne stated that the 1936 treaty was out of date and that a new one was required which would establish Anglo-Egyptian friendship on a healthy solid basis. Referring to the talks in London, it said: "Agreement will soon be reached on all points". Evacuation had been fully accepted by the British, and several places, including the Cairo Citadel, had already been handed over. Within 5 months the evacuation of Cairo, Alexandria, and the Delta would be complete, and withdrawal from other regions would be made within an agreed time. The London

talks had produced good results regarding the unity of the Nile Valley. The Government wished to emphasize that this unity had no other object than to safeguard vital links between Egypt and the Sudan. Egypt regarded the Sudan as a brother State, and one of Egypt's first aims would be to assure the well-being of the Sudanese, develop their interests, and prepare them for self-government as soon as possible.

Nov. 18.—Sidky Pasha, in a statement for the British press, said he was convinced of the necessity of maintaining Anglo-Egyptian friendship. He had encouraged Mr. Bevin not to let himself be held up by points of drafting or secondary issues that could only harm the common purpose. The Cabinet had approved the text of the agreement he brought back from London. It was well-known, he went on, that the opposition of the Wafd arose from the fact that it was not in power and everyone knew that Nahas Pasha would have been much more accommodating than he himself was if power had been the prize to be gained from a treaty.

Reasonable people in Egypt desired a treaty establishing full independence, abolishing the 1936 treaty, and ending the occupation, a treaty "which at the same time makes the union with the Sudan under the Egyptian crown a reality instead of the dream which it has hitherto been".

Nov. 23.—Mass demonstrations of Cairo students who tried to reach the Palace to demand the dismissal of the Government led to clashes with troops and police. Handgrenades were thrown and several students and policemen wounded. The Council of the Arab League, in session in Cairo, decided to recognize the independence of Indonesia.

Nov. 24.—The Liberal Constitutional Party decided by a large majority to support the draft treaty with Britain. Further attempts by students at marching to the Palace were only stopped by the police firing, after a policeman had been shot dead by a student. Thirty arrests were made.

FRANCE. Nov. 14.—The Communist Party invited the Socialists to join them in forming "a Government of democratic, undenominational (*laïque*), and social union under a Communist Prime Minister". They claimed that the two parties commanded sufficient votes in the Assembly to carry out the will of the people.

Nov. 15.—Results from overseas showed that the final figures for the Elections were: Communists and allies, 183 seats; M.R.P., 164; Socialists, 105; Radicals and allies, 64; P.R.L., 72; Gaullist Union, 10; and Moslems and Independents, 13.

The note circulation reached a new record of 700,000 million.

Nov. 17.—The Secretary-General of the Communist Party, in an interview with the British press, said that agreement with Britain, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R., was essential. He rejected any policy leading to the formation of a *bloc* or to an exclusive orientation towards any one ally. His party did not intend to apply a strictly communistic programme, but one of reconstruction, acceptable to all democrats. It would include

some nationalization, but also the support of medium and small industries, and the defence of existing property against the trusts.

An agreement was signed with a Siamese delegation in Washington for the return to Indo-China of the territories ceded by the Vichy Government in 1941. Siam withdrew her complaint against France laid before the Security Council, and opposition to the admission of Siam to U.N.O. was also withdrawn. Diplomatic relations with Siam were to be restored. A Franco-Siamese mixed commission was to supervise the execution of the treaty with the assistance of neutral observers if required, especially British or American officers.

Nov. 24.—Polling took place for the delegates to the Electoral College which was to elect the Council of the Republic on Dec. 8.

GERMANY. Nov. 12.—The C.-in-C. of the U.S. zone announced the restoration of Danube river craft to Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria. (*see also U.S.A.*)

The C.-in-C. of the British zone issued a statement saying that the British Government were very anxious about the food situation. It was impossible to state a long-term programme until the result of the discussions taking place in the U.S.A. between the Foreign Ministers was known. All efforts were being made to ensure that the ration was met for the current period. It might be necessary to substitute other foodstuffs for part of the bread ration, but everything possible was being done to ensure people receiving their full calory value.

Nov. 13.—Opening of the Anglo-American conference on bi-zonal arrangements. (*see U.S.A.*)

A shipload of 500 tons of grain arrived in the British zone from the Soviet zone under a barter agreement, just concluded, for the supply of 100,000 tons.

The economic directorate of the Allied Control Commission announced the allocation of 25,000 units of machine tools, valued at about £6 million, as reparations. 25 per cent were to go to Russia and Poland and the remainder to be divided among 18 western allies, according to agreed percentages.

Nov. 14.—Mr. Hynd's statement *re* conditions in the British zone. (*see Great Britain.*)

British and U.S. representatives announced in Berlin that coal exports from the British zone would be cut from December until March from 935,000 tons to 585,000 tons.

Nov. 15.—The C.-in-C. of the British zone, after visiting Düsseldorf, in a statement to the press said that although the food situation would be very difficult during the following two weeks, it was hoped to maintain the ration of 1,550 calories. After that there was reason to expect an improvement, owing to the promised U.S. aid, in spite of shortages in their zone.

The Commander of the U.S. zone stated, in his report for September, that the food shortage had been aggravated by the unwillingness of farmers to market their produce.

Authorities in the British zone issued an ordinance defining the powers of the new legislatures to come into force on Dec. 1. Legislatures of the *Ländes* were to be invested with exclusive power to make laws in their territories, subject to certain limitation essential in the transitional stage and to the overriding veto of the Military Governor. The first legislatures were to be nominated on the basis of the results of the *Kreis* elections. Definite elections, however, were to be held in March 1947 in the *Ländes*.

Parallel action was being taken in the U.S. zone.

Nov. 19.—The Control Commission issued a statement on finance in the British zone, saying that the danger of inflation had been averted for the time being. The zonal exchequer return showed that receipts from April 1 to July 31 were R.M.3,089,100,000 and expenditure at R.M.3,049,800,000. Budget receipts for the same period amounted to R.M. 2,680 million, and expenditure, including the emergency budget covering the costs of occupation, to 2,188 million.

Grain consumption in the British zone was about 10,000 tons daily, of which about 60 per cent could be met from local supplies. Negotiations were in progress to divert between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of grain from the U.S. zone.

Figures issued in London showed that the 200,000 tons of coal saved per month owing to the reduction in exports, would be distributed in December as follows: 59 per cent to the British zone, 29 per cent to the American zone, and 12 per cent to the French zone.

Nov. 20.—The C.-in-C. of the Russian zone informed the C.-in-C. of the U.S. zone that his request that a party of U.S. journalists should visit his zone could not be granted until after the beginning of 1947. Owing to the demobilization of large numbers of troops, transport facilities were disarranged, and it would be "dangerous for correspondents to operate".

Nov. 21.—The C.-in-C. of the U.S. zone stated at a meeting of the Allied Control Council that the Russians had not supplied the information asked for on Oct. 30 about the removal of workers from their zone to Russia. An official U.S. statement reiterated that deportations in the U.S. zone were only effected on a voluntary basis.

The C.-in-C. of the U.S. zone informed the press that it was now necessary to import about 100,000 tons of foodstuffs a month. This had dropped to 50,000 tons during the past month, and it might be further reduced if there was a continuance of strikes in the U.S.A.

About 146,000 tons of food was imported into the British zone in October.

Nov. 22.—The Director of the Economic Division of the U.S. zone announced at a conference of the British and U.S. bi-zonal economic control group at Minden that the 50,000 tons of wheat, flour, and oats diverted from the U.S. zone and the U.S. sector of Berlin to the British was a loan. It was also announced officially that it was hoped to import a further 135,000 tons of grain for the British zone by the end of December.

The Director also said that great assistance had been rendered to his

zone by the British having handed over urgently needed raw rubber, wool, phosphate rock, and superphosphates.

The President of the British economic sub-commission said that if the Americans, British, and Germans all worked with the same purpose and obtained support of managements and workers in both zones, there was hope that a peaceful economy would be developed shortly, which would give the Germans a happy, comfortable, and, eventually, prosperous existence.

It was stated officially in the British zone that the Germans were accumulating food by a variety of illegal methods. Bartering of consumer goods for farm produce was spreading. In October more than 450 cases of illegal slaughtering were reported, and over 400 cases of illicit distilling from potatoes and sugar-beet. An organized black market in cattle was operating in the Münster district of Westphalia, and the black market in Hamburg was becoming increasingly a subsidiary of legitimate business. Ration cards and coupons obtained either by theft or malpractice from food offices, were dealt in on the black market. Coal pilfering had increased since the abolition of the curfew.

GREAT BRITAIN. *Nov. 11.*—Polish Government statement on repatriation. (*see Poland.*)

Nov. 12.—Parliament was opened by the King who, in the Speech from the Throne said that it was the Government's desire to establish a truly democratic Germany. All means would also be taken to put into effect the policy in India which was laid down by the Cabinet Mission. Steps were being taken to hold elections in Burma early in 1947. He also announced his forthcoming visit to South Africa early in 1947.

Special precautions were taken by the police owing to threats by Jewish terrorists.

Mr. Bevin's speech in New York on disarmament. (*see U.S.A.*)

Nov. 13.—The Admiralty announced that minesweepers operating in the Corfu Channel had swept 22 moored mines, two of which were being examined. Others were sunk by gun fire.

A Jew purporting to be a Polish soldier was arrested on landing at Glasgow on suspicion of being a member of the Stern gang.

Albania's protest to U.N.O. *re* mine-sweeping of the Corfu Channel. (*see Albania.*)

Nov. 14.—Mr. Hynd, answering questions in Parliament, said that, in spite of the conditions in Germany, the health of the people and regular distribution of rations had been maintained. He said that the situation was serious, but he saw no reason why it should be worse than last winter. Transport had been restored, and if agreements with the other allies were faithfully carried out there was hope of quicker progress in the rehabilitation of industry and the provision of food. It had been possible to increase coal production and exports had been cut. A further cut in December was contemplated.

In view of the fact that Germans were eventually to control the administration, personnel was being greatly reduced. A further reduction was scheduled for April, 1947.

The Board of Deputies of British Jews issued a statement signifying their distress at reports of threatened terrorist activities in Great Britain. It strongly condemned the whole policy of terror and intimidation.

Albania's second protest to U.N.O. re mine-sweeping of the Corfu Channel. (*see Albania.*)

Nov. 15.—Publication of fourth report of the Select Committee on estimates re expenditure in Austria. (*see Austria.*)

Nov. 18.—Mr. Attlee, in reply to a debate on an amendment on foreign affairs, stated that it was quite untrue that Great Britain was subservient to the U.S.A. and equally untrue that she showed an insufficient readiness to collaborate with the U.S.S.R. "It has been suggested that we should form a *bloc* or group of social democratic countries standing out as a counterpoise to Soviet Communism on the one hand and American capitalism on the other". He said emphatically that he did not believe in such groups. The Government stood firmly by U.N.O. Their policy in foreign affairs could only be carried out in conjunction with other nations. Compromise was the inevitable basis of any international relationship. The British people were more accustomed to compromise than others, but compromise was the basis of a peaceful civilization, and conditions might oblige compromise even when their policy was considered much the sounder. It was the previous Government, of which he was a member, which made the alliance with Russia. Members of all parties went to San Francisco to found U.N.O.; support of which was the basis of Government policy.

It was natural that there should be collaboration with the U.S.A. on economic matters. All Europe was in distress, and that was the country who could render the most assistance. Help came from the country that could give it, and yet that help was called American imperialism. A large part of Europe had been succoured by U.N.R.R.A., to which America had contributed 72 per cent of the funds. Great Britain had contributed £150,000,000, and a large amount of that had been spent in Eastern Europe, for which he had no doubt the people were grateful, though it was a fact that their representatives in Paris showed very little gratitude by applauding accusations that the aid was used for political purposes.

The United States had signed a commercial treaty with China, and that was regarded as a terrible example of American penetration. It was an ordinary commercial treaty, such as we might have made with another State or Russia might have made.

Mr. Bevin had repeatedly denied that the Government were trying to form an exclusive Anglo-American alliance.

Regarding collaboration with the American general staff, this was natural, as they and Great Britain were still jointly in occupation of parts of Europe. The set-up of U.N.O. looked for collaboration. If it was asked why there was not similar collaboration with the U.S.S.R., the answer was that the Government would be very glad to have it. They had tried hard to get it. In February the Government appointed representatives to try to get a military committee of the Security

Council going. The U.S.S.R. had been repeatedly invited to join, but they had not seen their way to do so.

Conscription had been introduced for the defence of the country, in consultation with U.N.O., and to enable Great Britain to make her contribution to U.N.O.

The Government had supported various organizations to promote international collaboration for dealing with world problems. He regretted that the U.S.S.R. had not seen fit to join all these organizations such as the Food and Agriculture, the International Trade, the International Bank and Monetary Fund, and the provisions for an International Civil Aviation Organization.

The Social-Democrats had been encouraged in Austria, Germany and Italy, but not exclusively. The Government believed in democracy; "in people choosing for themselves, even if they did not choose the Socialist way".

He ended by saying that Mr. Bevin had shown great skill and patience at international conferences. "He has worked hard to get both our great allies to work together."

The amendment was put to the vote and rejected by 353 votes to nil, some 100 Labour M.P.s abstaining.

Nov. 19.—The Danish Foreign Minister arrived in London.

Nov. 20.—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty stated that H.M.S. *Saumarez* had suffered severe damage in the Corfu channel and might be a total loss. The Mediterranean branch of the International Mine Clearance Board stated that they had been able to ascertain from the condition of the mines recovered, that they were laid during the last 6 months.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty announced that 14 ships carrying 14,013 illegal immigrants had arrived in Palestine during the last 6 months.

The War Office announced that the withdrawal of all Imperial troops from all foreign territories in South-East Asia would be completed by Dec. 1, on which date the appointment of Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia, would be abolished.

Nov. 21.—The Admiralty announced that the 22 mines swept in Corfu Channel were of German manufacture.

The Foreign Office issued the texts of two Notes sent to Moscow on Aug. 21 and Oct. 9 on the future of the Dardanelles. In the first the Government reiterated their opinion that a revision of the Montreux Convention was desirable and stated their willingness to take part in a conference. They could not agree to "direct negotiations" between a single Power and Turkey. Regarding the proposals put forward by the Soviet, there appeared to be no mention of U.N.O., and "H.M. Gov. desire to place on record that in any modification of the Montreux Convention the régime should be consistent with the purpose and principles of the United Nations". They did not agree with the Soviet view that the future régime "should be the concern of the Black Sea Powers and Turkey alone", and considered "that Turkey . . . should continue to be responsible for the defence and control of the Straits".

The Note of Oct. 9 stated that it saw no need for, or purpose in, continuing direct correspondence. H.M. Gov. were ready to attend a conference of the 4 Powers (the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., France, and themselves) and all other signatories of the Montreux Convention, excepting Japan, to consider the revision of that Convention.

Nov. 23.—Note to Poland regarding the elections. (*see Poland.*)

Nov. 24.—Mr. Malcolm Macdonald arrived in London.

GREECE. Nov. 13.—M. Tsaldaris had a conference with British and American financial experts regarding economic and financial assistance. (The country's free assets amounted to 15 million pounds, but for the purchase abroad of food, raw materials, and fuel she would need more than 50 million pounds.) The British and U.S. representatives of the Currency Control Commission recommended that all free imports be suspended and that they should be allowed only under the strict control of an official State organization.

A guerilla force of more than 700 composed of former E.L.A.S. supporters trained and armed in Yugoslavia attacked the army garrison of Skra. Nearby the whole village was burnt out. Later, reinforcements arrived and the guerrillas retreated towards the Yugoslav border.

Nov. 15.—Fighting in the Skra area continued.

Nov. 16.—The Security Committee ordered the deportation for a year of the former C.-in-C. of E.L.A.S. and the commander of E.L.A.S. forces in Macedonia during the civil war in Dec. 1944.

The Cypriot Delegation on its way to London was given a warm welcome in Athens.

Nov. 17.—There was continued guerilla activity, especially at Grevena. At Velenzia the guerrillas issued orders calling up all able-bodied men of the 1939-45 classes.

Nov. 18.—Fighting continued in the Skra area.

M. Tsaldaris handed the British and U.S. Ambassadors a memorandum setting out details of the close co-operation and support afforded by foreign elements across the border to anarchist bands. It added that 33 incidents had taken place since Sept. 9.

Nov. 19.—Order was restored in the Skra area, by the army. Reports reached Athens that more than 100 villages in the Grevena area were termed a "free zone", entirely ruled by rebels, who published their own newspapers, collected taxes, and held courts of law; 18 peasants were sentenced to death for helping Government forces. Similar conditions were operating in Anthrakia, Western Macedonia.

Nov. 20.—Guerrilla activity was reported in the region of Mt. Tzena and near the Vardar river.

A Government decree was issued announcing measures of clemency for rebels who, within a month, voluntarily laid down their arms.

Yugoslav denial of assistance to guerrillas. (*see Yugoslavia.*)

Nov. 21.—The police confiscated the Socialist paper *Eleftheria* and the Communist *Rizospastis*, for publishing a statement alleged to have been issued by "G.H.Q., Republican Army of northern Greece", which had appeared in the E.A.M. press review bulletin. It was signed by

2 guerrilla leaders, who denied that their forces had received any support from foreign Powers.

Guerrilla attacks were reported from Mt. Tzena district.

Nov. 22.—A stand-by order was issued to some army units and garrisons in the Athens area, but it was officially stated that it was "purely a matter of routine".

Telegraphic communication with Macedonia was interrupted by guerrillas. Guerrilla clashes were reported in the area of Kozani.

Note from Yugoslavia alleging violations of the frontier. (*see Yugoslavia.*)

Nov. 24.—Government reports described the situation in Macedonia as serious, and press reports from Peloponnesus reported a serious outbreak of guerrilla activity there. Sparta reported fighting in which 4 gendarmes were killed, 2 wounded, and 17 captured.

M. Tsaldaris appointed M. Hadjipanos Minister of Political Coordination, a new portfolio, and M. Karamanlis Minister of Labour, in place of M. Straos, who resigned.

INDIA. Nov. 11.—In the Meerut district the communal disturbances spread, and a curfew was imposed. In Bombay 11 persons were injured by acid-throwing. It was officially stated that 9 battalions of troops had been sent to Bihar. Mr. Jinnah called on all Muslims wherever they were in the majority to protect non-Muslims.

Nov. 12.—Pandit Nehru announced in the Legislative Assembly that Mr. Krishna Menon had seen M. Molotov in Paris and asked for food supplies from Russia.

Nov. 13.—The Government announced the appointment of a committee of 8 to advise on nationalization of the armed forces. It included 3 Indian officers and one British. Nationalization was to be carried out in the shortest possible time with due regard to national interests and efficiency. A report was to be made in 6 months on ways and means for the replacement of non-Indians by Indians, and for the retaining of non-Indian personnel, if necessary, as advisers or experts.

Mr. Patel, in the Legislative Assembly, said that no scheme for the winding up of the Civil Service and the Police had yet been formulated by the Secretary of State, but, in reference to the conclusions reached at the recent conference of provincial Premiers, he had been requested to expedite his proposals.

Communal clashes continued in and around Delhi, resulting in several deaths. The district magistrate issued a warning that persons committing arson, acid-throwing, or looting would be fired on, and that anyone disregarding the curfew order was liable to be shot after warning.

Nov. 14.—Pandit Nehru, in the Legislative Assembly, said that ever since the interim Government took office there had been communal troubles. The Government was not allowed to interfere with provincial autonomy, but, as responsible citizens, they had tried to help. Unless an immediate step was taken to end these disturbances, the future of the country was dark.

Mr. Jinnah, in a statement to the press, said: "The interim Government should not be allowed to do anything administratively or by convention which would . . . prejudice or militate against the problem of the future constitution of India". He denied that the Government was a Cabinet or a coalition. It was an Executive Council of the Governor-General formed under the Government of India Act of 1919. He declined to say whether the Muslim League would reverse its decision to boycott the Constituent Assembly.

Details of an air transport agreement signed with the U.S.A. were published in Delhi.

Nov. 15.—Rioting broke out in a new area of old Delhi. Communal disturbances also continued in Bombay, including stabbings and acid-throwing.

The Viceroy, addressing Afridi and Ahmedzai Wazir chiefs, told them that they would have to negotiate a new agreement with the future Government. There was no danger of their losing their freedom. The spokesman of the Afridi, in reply, said that their treaties were with the British Government. The spokesman of the Ahmedzai Wazirs said they would resist any encroachment on their liberties.

Nov. 17.—The Nizam of Hyderabad issued a strong appeal to the people of India to end communal strife.

Nov. 21.—Mr. Jinnah announced that no representative of the Muslim League would attend the Constituent Assembly on Dec. 9. He said the Viceroy was blind to the seriousness of the situation and was playing into the hands of Congress, in complete disregard of the Muslim League and other organizations.

Pandit Nehru, in an address to the Subjects Committee of the All-India Congress at Meerut, stated that his party stood "for an independent sovereign republic". After the entry of the 5 Muslim League representatives into the interim Government the atmosphere had become so strained that Congress Members had twice threatened to resign. If the Muslim League did not accept the British Cabinet proposals for the constitutional future of India there was no room for their representatives in an interim Government. He said "I am not enamoured of this Constituent Assembly, but we have accepted it and we shall work it and get the fullest advantage out of it". He accused the Viceroy of failure to carry on the Government in the spirit in which he started. Ever since its entry into the Government, the Muslim League had endeavoured to obtain British support. He added, "There is also a mental alliance between the Muslim League and senior British officials".

Nov. 23.—Pandit Nehru, addressing the Meerut Session of Congress said that 1942 was a year of storm, suffering, and sacrifice, and declared that "those officers, British and Indian, who were responsible for atrocities committed on the people must not escape punishment". He called the attention of provincial Ministers and the Viceroy to this matter.

He realized that they had to depend on officials, but some of them were "wedded to bygone and obsolete methods". British officials

especially were in sympathy and collaboration with the Muslim League. "They are in effect members of the Muslim League. Both the League and British service men still live in a medieval age mentally." The past few months had shown that the conduct and attitude of these officers had not changed. The British talked of quitting India, but at the same time plotted to impede her programme.

INDO-CHINA. Nov. 17.—Franco-Siamese agreement for return of territory. (*see France.*)

Nov. 20.—It was understood that the negotiations between the French and the Viet-Nam leaders were making no progress owing to disagreement on matters of procedure.

Nov. 21.—Viet Nam troops fired on and killed 4 French soldiers at Langson, Tonking, who were investigating the graves of French and Annamese soldiers killed by the Japanese. Two mines also exploded, killing 2 Frenchmen.

IRAQ. Nov. 16.—The Government resigned. The Regent asked the Prime Minister to continue in office till a new Ministry was formed.

Nov. 21.—General Nuri Pasha formed a new Cabinet. The Regent dissolved Parliament.

ITALY. Nov. 12.—Results of the Municipal elections held on Nov. 10 in Rome, Turin, Genoa, Florence, Naples, and Palermo showed the Communists and Communist-Socialist combinations at the head of the poll. The Christian Democrats lost much ground, but the Uomo Qualunque Party headed the poll in Palermo and was second in Rome and Naples. In Rome 60 per cent of the electorate voted, in Naples 50, and in Palermo 36 per cent.

Nov. 14.—The Foreign Minister stated in Parliament that the U.S.A., in reply to his Note, said that Italy was free to open direct negotiations with Yugoslavia, provided they were consistent with decisions reached by the Council of Foreign Ministers. He himself considered direct negotiations possible, since both countries were dissatisfied with the decisions reached by the Big Four.

Nov. 15.—The Allied Military Government in Trieste reported that Slavs had moved into the province of Udine.

Nov. 16.—The Communist leader, in a speech at Leghorn upbraided the Prime Minister for being too pro-Anglo-American and said that the Communists had advised him to "turn instead to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, whose régimes would have been in a position to understand the national motives of Italy's present position". He defended his party's policy on the Trieste problem, saying that unfortunately it was a key position which the allies held "very dear" in the same way as British imperialists held Gibraltar, Suez, and Singapore and the Americans the islands of the Pacific, believing they could successfully dominate the world from these positions.

He also charged the Prime Minister with delaying repatriation of prisoners of war from Yugoslavia.

Nov. 19.—The Foreign Office instructed the Ambassador in the U.S.A. to approach Yugoslav representatives there to initiate direct negotiations on Trieste and other frontier problems.

M. Molotov's approval of direct Yugoslav negotiations. (*see U.S.A.*)

JAPAN. *Nov. 11.*—The Cabinet issued a decree ordering the dismissal of some 212,000 officials who belonged to local branches of ultra-nationalist societies, secret societies, and societies advocating recourse to force; also persons who belonged to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Great Japan Political Association, and other associations. Also affected were all mayors of cities, towns, headmen of villages and wards, and their deputies who held office before Sept. 2, 1945. Members from the first categories were unconditionally prohibited from holding any official post. Mayors, etc., were removed from their offices and debarred from standing for the forthcoming local elections, but they could be appointed to other positions and regain their eligibility for their former offices 4 years after the elections.

Nov. 13.—The Soviet member, at the Allied Council meeting, said that the Government had failed to carry out a purge of members of the Diet, though between 80 and 100 of them were unfit for office.

JAVA AND SUMATRA. *Nov. 15.*—The Dutch and Indonesian delegates initialled a draft agreement stating that they recognized the Government of Indonesia as exercising authority over Java, Madura, and Sumatra. Areas occupied by allied or Dutch forces were eventually to be included. A democratic State, called the United States of Indonesia, was to be formed on a federal basis. The component parts were to be the Republic, Borneo, and the Great East. The constitution was to be determined by a constituent assembly composed of representatives of the United States.

To promote their joint interests, a Netherlands Indonesian Union was to be established, with the Queen of the Netherlands at its head. These interests consisted of foreign relations, defence, and, as far as necessary, finance, etc. A special clause was inserted stating that any State which decided democratically its desire not to be included in the United States would not be forced to enter.

The Netherlands Government undertook, on formation of the Union, to obtain the United States entry into U.N.O.

Nov. 19.—British troops handed over the command at Medan to the Dutch.

MALAYA. *Nov. 16.*—A document setting out a basis for a new constitution drafted by the Anglo-Malay Committee was circulated among the 9 rulers.

Nov. 20.—At a conference in Kuala Lumpur between the Governor-General, the Governor of the Union, the rulers of the States, and representatives of the U.M.N.O., a statement was issued that they were satisfied with the proposed new constitution. This aimed at establishing a strong central Government and at providing for a form of common

citizenship to which all could be admitted who regarded Malaya as their home.

THE NETHERLANDS. Nov. 15.—Draft agreement initialled of new constitution of Indonesia. (see *Java and Sumatra*.)

PALESTINE. Nov. 11.—Mr. Ben-Gurion's speech in Boston. (see *U.S.A.*)

Nov. 12.—The Government announced its intention to continue to apply during the next two months the immigration quota of 1,500 persons a month. Certificates were to be allocated both to illegal immigrants detained in Cyprus, and to persons in Europe. (There were 6,100 persons in Cyprus.)

Nov. 13.—In the centre of Jerusalem 2 lorries were mined, and a police sergeant and 6 constables injured. Two British and 4 Arab policemen were killed while patrolling the railway line between Jerusalem and Jaffa.

Arrest of suspected terrorist in Scotland. (see *Great Britain*.)

Nov. 14.—Board of Deputies of British Jews' statement re terrorists. (see *Great Britain*.)

Nov. 15.—More mines were discovered on the railway line between Haifa and Lydda. Irgun Zvei Leumi issued a warning to Arabs and Jews not to travel by train.

Nov. 17.—"Railway terrorists" were again active, mines being found on the railway between Haifa and Jaffa. Casualties occurred; a British officer was killed in trying to remove a mine. A lorry was mined in Tel Aviv, 3 British policemen being killed and 6 injured. Assaults by British police and soldiers were said by Jews to have taken place in Tel Aviv.

Nov. 18.—Terrorist mining activities continued in daylight.

Nov. 19.—All passenger and goods trains were suspended throughout the country.

Terrorist activities were reported from Tel Aviv, a Jewish detective of the C.I.D. being killed. Police were reinforced in Tel Aviv, following reports of clashes in cafés and hotels between police, British troops, and residents.

Nov. 20.—Terrorist attacks continued in Tel-Aviv, and cases occurred of Jews attacking Jews. A bomb damaged the income tax offices in centre of Jerusalem.

The High Commissioner received Mr. Shertok. The Chief Rabbinate issued a statement saying that, although it was disappointed in the policy of the Mandatory Power, it condemned terrorism.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty's statement re illegal immigrants. (see *Great Britain*.)

Nov. 21.—Terrorists sent out hoax warnings that bombs had been placed in British-occupied buildings in Jerusalem.

PERSIA. Nov. 12.—The *Tudeh* and the trade union organizations declared a 24-hour general strike as a protest against an alleged assault

by supporters of the Democratic Party on *Tudeh* members at Teheran on Nov. 10.

Nov. 21.—The Prime Minister issued a decree announcing that the elections on Dec. 7 would be held under the supervision of Government forces, to ensure freedom of voting and to suppress possible disturbances.

Nov. 23.—The Prime Minister announced that owing to the delays in handing over the Zenjan and Kamse districts disorders had occurred. The districts were placed under military occupation and martial law proclaimed.

The Prime Minister telegraphed Dr. Djavid informing him that, in accordance with the decree of Nov. 21, Government troops would enter Azerbaijan to supervise the elections.

POLAND. Nov. 11.—The Government issued a statement through the Embassy in London saying that the British Government's statement that they were "not over-anxious to speed up the return of Poles from abroad", was untrue. Arrangements for repatriation had been in British hands until October. The average monthly quota had not exceeded 2,000. There was also a great deal of propaganda from the emigré press to prevent soldiers returning.

Nov. 13.—The chairman of the National Council signed a decree fixing the Elections for Jan. 19, 1947.

Nov. 14.—Notes were handed to the British, American, French, and Russian Foreign Ministers asking that the Council of Foreign Ministers should invite the Government to be represented in discussions on the future of Germany.

Nov. 17.—The Director of the Ministry of Propaganda, at a press conference, warned foreign correspondents against "unfair reporting".

Nov. 20.—Another member of the staff of the Peasant Party paper *Gazeta Ludowa* was arrested.

Nov. 21.—Military H.Q. announced that an agreement had been signed on Nov. 15 with the Soviet Commander of Red Army forces in Poland by which the Russians were to withdraw from Bydgoszcz, Poznan, and other towns in Lower Silesia in the very near future and to hand over a number of airfields there.

Nov. 22.—A military tribunal in Warsaw sentenced a priest to death for underground activity.

Nov. 23.—President Bierut, replying to press questions, declared that the question whether the Church would continue to "enjoy its present rights or be liquidated" depended entirely on "whether or not the Polish clergy is prepared to accept the new state of affairs in this country". He complained that the Vatican had not recognized the Government, and was "always a friend of the Germans". He referred also to the unfortunate tendency of some of the clergy to use their sermons for political purposes.

The Government received a Note from the British Government stating that Britain could not regard the assurances about the elections as having been fulfilled unless all democratic parties had equal facilities to conduct the campaign freely and without intimidation and if all

parties were not represented, at all levels, on all the electoral commissions. A similar note was received from the U.S.A.

RUMANIA. *Nov. 14.*—Opposition parties protested to the Foreign Ministers of Britain, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. against alleged Government pre-election activities and called for international intervention in the elections.

Nov. 16.—The Government received further Notes from the British and U.S. Governments about the elections. The U.S. Note said that if the Rumanian people were allowed freedom of speech "they would regard the U.S. Government's interest in this matter as a compliance with its obligations under the Yalta agreement and a welcome manifestation of general American interest in Rumania's welfare and progress".

Nov. 18.—The Foreign Minister, replying to the U.S. Note, reiterated his complaint of interference in Rumania's domestic affairs, but added: "The Government wishes to assure the U.S. Government that the democratic principles of freedom and justice invoked in your Note are, and will remain, a constant guide to its actions in the present elections, as well as in the achievement of the great reforms destined to reorganize the basic establishments of the Rumanian State".

Nov. 19.—Polling took place for the General Election.

Polling incidents occurred at Galatz, Braila, Arad, and other towns and the Minister of State representing the National Liberal Party in the Cabinet was reported to have been seriously injured. At some polling stations in Bucarest no representatives of the Opposition were present and at others they alleged that there were not allowed inside till the ballot boxes had been sealed. The British and U.S. missions opened an office at which complaints could be received.

Nov. 21.—Final results of the elections were: Government parties, 339 seats; National Peasant Party, 32; National Liberal Party (headed by M. Bratianu), 3; Popular Hungarian Union, 29; and Democratic Peasant Party (headed by Dr. Lupu), 2; The Government seats were made up as follows: Communists, 68; Liberals, 66; Social Democrats, 78; Poughmen's Front (headed by Dr. Groza), 71; National Popular Party, 26; Dissident National Peasants, 21; outstanding personalities, 7; and Jews, 2. All the Ministers were re-elected.

About 89 per cent of the electorate voted. Women voted for the first time. The Ministry of the Interior reported that 6 persons were killed during the polling.

Nov. 23.—The two Opposition leaders in the Cabinet (National Liberal and National Peasant Party leaders) resigned as a protest against the way in which the elections were conducted.

SIAM. *Nov. 17.*—Agreement signed with France re return of Indo-China territories. (*see France.*)

SOUTH AFRICA. *Nov. 13.*—The acting Prime Minister, at a meeting at Maritzburg, said their relationships with the Asiatics in their midst was one aspect of the world-wide clash of colour. "South Africa

is not a country, as is India, where the white man is a bird of passage. It is a country suitable for permanent European settlement". The aboriginal inhabitants had not been eliminated with the coming of Europeans.

SWEDEN. Nov. 13.—The trade and credit agreement signed with Russia was ratified by the Riksdag. During the debate the Foreign Minister denied that pressure had been used or that political motives were involved. The agreement, he said, "should further Swedish interests, and make for improved Swedish-Russian relations", and all parties were in favour of wider trade relations with Russia.

TURKEY. Nov. 21.—Publication of texts of 2 Notes re Montreux Convention. (*see Great Britain.*)

U.S.A. Nov. 11.—President Truman, at his press conference said: "Our great internal strength and our eminent position in the world are not, as some may too easily assume, indestructible". Foreign policy had been developed on a bi-partisan basis. "It has been a national and not a party programme. It will continue to be a national programme so far as the Secretary of State and I are concerned." He went on: "my concern . . . is lest members of either party should seek . . . an opportunity to achieve personal notoriety or partisan advantage by the exploitation of the sensational or by the mere creation of controversy".

Mr. Ben Gurion, speaking in Boston, said the Morrison plan for Palestine was "only a modified White Paper which means the continuation of British rule in obligation to the mandate—practically a dictatorship of British colonial bureaucracy". There was no common ground between the Zionists and the Government. Palestine had been turned into a "police State without parallel in the civilized world, where every policeman can beat, insult, and loot every Jew".

Nov. 12.—The Acting Secretary of State said that, in accordance with Mr. Byrnes's statement, Danube river craft were to be returned to the eastern European nations to whom they belonged, as agreement with the U.S.S.R. on free navigation had not been reached.

The Acting Secretary of State, at a press conference, said that the Government thought an international food organization was no longer necessary, and that relief should be provided on a national basis. Many nations were capable of purchasing food for themselves and it was felt they should approach the supplying countries direct. For others, such as Greece, Italy, and Austria, the provision of loans or grants was under consideration.

Mr. Bevin, speaking in New York, said that nobody could accuse the British Government of not wanting disarmament. If he had hitherto been silent on the matter, it was because he wished to see practical and useful schemes worked out. "Disarmament, like democracy, is a word that fires the imagination and provokes enthusiasm, but we must be sure in using it that we are doing more than merely using words, and

that in proposing disarmament we are also putting forward something constructive to maintain order and security among the nations". Governments could take no risks with the security of their citizens. If U.N.O. was to be effective, it would have to be capable of protecting "from aggression and war every person in every State more effectively than he can be protected by the Government of the country to which he belongs". If it was eventually to supersede separate States in giving security "it must establish confidence that it will in fact be effective in the event of trouble".

M. Byrnes said that there would be "no weakening in America's active participation in U.N.O. and . . . of America's determination to assist in the maintenance of peace throughout the world". Representatives of other Governments and of the press of other countries would make a grave mistake if they reported that the recent elections indicated any desire on the part of the American people for a change in the foreign policy of the U.S.A.

M. Molotov spoke of the Soviet's readiness to co-operate with the U.S. plan for universal reduction of armaments, and said: "We must carry out a general armaments reduction according to a single plan and under the direct guidance of U.N.O."

Nov. 13.—The Acting Secretary of State, at the opening of the Anglo-American conference on bi-zonal arrangements for Germany, stated that as far as the U.S.A. was concerned the meeting would proceed under the joint auspices of the State and War Departments. He said: "This policy of unification is not intended to exclude Governments not now willing to join", and they could do so at a later date.

Nov. 14.—Air transport agreement signed with India. (*see India*.)

Nov. 16.—The Secretary of the Interior "froze" all soft coal supplies and also rationed essential users to 10 days supply, as a precaution against the threatened coal strike.

Nov. 18.—Strikes began in the soft coal mines.

Nov. 19.—M. Molotov, in a letter to the Italian Ambassador in the U.S.A., said that the U.S.S.R. approved of direct negotiations with Yugoslavia on the Trieste problem.

Nov. 21.—The strike in the soft coal mines became general, when some 400,000 men came out in response to the orders of Mr. John Lewis.

Nov. 23.—The Secretary of the Interior telegraphed to the governors of all States warning them of the very serious coal situation and suggesting ways of reducing consumption. In New York State a state of emergency was proclaimed.

U.S.S.R. Nov. 12.—M. Molotov's statement in New York on disarmament. (*see U.S.A.*)

Nov. 13.—Swedish trade agreement ratified. (*see Sweden*.)

Nov. 15.—*Izvestia* stated that a large proportion of U.S. merchandise was being imported into Japan, and official U.S. documents showed that cotton exporters were seeking to obtain a monopoly of the Japanese market.

Nov. 18.—Marshal Koniev was appointed C.-in-C. of the Army in place of Marshal Zhukov.

Nov. 20.—An official statement was issued banning "live" broadcasts by foreign broadcasters in Moscow.

Nov. 21.—Publication of texts of British Notes re Montreux Convention. (*see Great Britain.*)

YUGOSLAVIA. *Nov. 20.*—A Foreign Office spokesman denied that support was being given to the Greek guerrillas, and said that the "campaign of calumnies threatens to render impossible further relations with the Greek Government". The campaign was an attempt to put the blame for a difficult situation on to mythical interference by a foreign Power, and to suggest that Yugoslavia was endangering peace.

Nov. 22.—A Note was sent to the Greek Government protesting against violations of the frontier by Greek fighter aircraft.

Nov. 23.—A second Note was sent to Athens alleging continuance of the frontier violations.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Nov. 19.—The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization held its first meeting in Paris. M. Bidault welcomed the delegates and said that the three main points of their task were to raise moral force to be the foremost element in the lives of men; to give uplift to the ordinary people of the world; and to seek and encourage progress in every form.

Nov. 21.—The leader of the Yugoslav delegation to U.N.E.S.C.O. said he regretted that the organization had no programme for paralyzing the action of those who were provoking war and the activity of pro-Fascist elements. He explained why his country had not yet ratified the Charter.

Nov. 23.—The plenary session of U.N.E.S.C.O. elected the executive board, composed of the delegates of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, India, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Turkey, the U.S.A., and Venezuela.

THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Nov. 11.—The Council dealt with the Rumanian treaty, and Mr. Bevin wished an article to be inserted requiring Rumania to modify the laws of 1942 and so remove the discrimination against U.N. nationals. These laws gave the oil to the Nazis, so it was necessary to bomb the oilfields, and allied nationals ought now to be recompensed and their rights restored.

M. Molotov thought the matter of foreign rights was covered by other articles. It was incorrect to prescribe what laws Rumania should abolish, and he said the companies made profits even when the oil went to the Nazis.

Mr. Byrnes suggested that the matter be referred to their deputies to see that the rights of U.N. nationals were protected, adding that the economic clauses nullified all Rumanian action against U.N. property. This was agreed.

In the Bulgarian treaty the clause prohibiting fortifications on the Greek frontier (adopted in Paris by 12 votes to 6) was opposed by M. Molotov, and no decision was taken. In a discussion of the Hungarian treaty Mr. Byrnes announced that an order had been issued for the return of Danube shipping, to Hungary and other countries.

Nov. 12.—The Council discussed the Italian frontier question and decided to abide by the decisions already reached. It received a letter from Rome informing it that the Government was "considering with keen interest the possibility of direct negotiations with Yugoslavia" to try and settle the future of Trieste.

Nov. 13.—M. Molotov, in the chair, presented many amendments to the Trieste statute, and attempted to get the latter referred to the deputies, but this was resisted by Mr. Bevin and Mr. Byrnes.

Nov. 14.—The Ministers received a Note from the Polish Foreign Minister asking that Poland should take part in the Council's discussions in New York on Germany.

Nov. 15.—In the discussion on Trieste, in closed session, M. Molotov agreed informally to allow to the Governor the veto in administrative as well as legal matters and did not object to his being given authority to proclaim an emergency, when (according to Soviet amendments) he would assume control of the police.

Mr. Bevin maintained that unless the Governor, as representative of the Security Council, was given more power than Russia agreed to grant he could not fulfil his duty, and chaos would result.

Nov. 16.—The Ministers agreed in principle on the functions of the Trieste police and on the Governor's powers regarding the police, particularly in the event of an emergency, but failed to agree on the question as to whom the chief of police would owe allegiance to. The Russians agreed that the Governor should decide when a state of emergency existed, but argued that the chief of police should be appointed on the recommendation of the Council of Government.

Nov. 18.—A British paper was submitted suggesting that before the veto was used in the Security Council there should be informal con-

sultation between the 5 Powers, that mediation and arbitration should precede bringing a matter before the Council, that abstentions should not constitute a veto, and that the veto should be used by a minority of the 5 Powers only when they considered that the issue affected the vital interests of the United Nations as a whole.

Mr. Bevin said Britain was anxious to base all her policies on U.N.O., but for this she must have more confidence in its machinery. Disarmament depended very much on the degree of confidence the working of U.N.O. inspired. It was not a new set of rules that was wanted, but a new code of conduct. He did not wish to change the Charter.

M. Molotov objected to Australia's and Cuba's criticism (in the Assembly) of the use of the veto, and suggested that they had been put up to it by other Powers. He agreed that before the veto was used there should be informal discussion between the 5 Powers.

Agreement was reached regarding the powers of the Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste. In particular he was to be allowed to suspend any orders of the local government which he considered dangerous, but the suspension would be subject to the final decision of the Security Council. M. Molotov, dealing with the article relating the circumstances of an emergency, refused to admit that there might be an emergency present in a threat to human and civil rights. (The insertion of a provision to that effect would have permitted the Governor to check internal propaganda and subversive activities endangering such rights).

Agreement was also reached on the question of the Territory's foreign relations.

Nov. 20.—The Ministers agreed that the Governor of the Free Territory should have the right to veto any treaties or agreements with foreign Powers that he considered conflicted with its statute, constitution, and laws; also that he should appoint the judiciary from among candidates proposed by the Council of Government.

The British and U.S. Ministers advocated the Trieste constitution being submitted to the Security Council for approval, but M. Molotov objected, and the Ministers then agreed that it should be approved by the Trieste Assembly instead. They agreed to a Soviet proposal to create a free port in Trieste, the statute to be drafted by the Foreign Ministers' Council.

M. Molotov asked that both Italy and Yugoslavia should be given special zones in the free port at Trieste and wanted a Customs union and joint railway control between Yugoslavia and the Free Territory. Britain, France, and the U.S.A. all argued that this would be incompatible with the whole conception of the free zone. No decision was reached.

Nov. 21.—The Polish representative was understood to have asked Mr. Bevin that Poland should be allowed to take part in the discussions on Germany, and Mr. Bevin to have replied that he must consult the other Ministers, adding that Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg had made similar requests.

Nov. 23.—M. Molotov asked the Council to adopt a resolution asking

the Assembly to declare that it was against any change in the use of the veto. All the other Ministers objected to it, on the ground that it was very general and at no points touched complaints that the veto had been used carelessly and far too often. Mr. Bevin said it provided no basis for telling the British people that the Security Council could and would be the corner-stone of their security. Mr. Byrnes, while strongly against amending the Charter, considered the veto had been abused. No agreement was reached, and the matter was returned to the Assembly.

The Ministers reached agreement on the delineation of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier, leaving Merna and Vertoiva in Yugoslavia, and the main highway in Italy.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF U.N.O.

Nov. 11.—In the trusteeship committee the Soviet delegate complained that the Mandatory Powers had drafted the agreements for trustee territories so that they violated in some degree the principles and purposes of Article 12 of the Charter. He also asked where the agreement for Palestine was, saying that the British attempt to solve that problem in negotiation with the Jews, Arabs, and the U.S.A. outside U.N.O. was not in conformity with the Charter. He then asked that the committee should examine whether Transjordan's independence was genuine, and described as "a fictitious demonstration of the will of the people" the vote of the population of S.W. Africa in favour of joining the Union. The Soviet Union would consider the drafts finally submitted to the Assembly as provisional only, until they had been agreed with the Powers directly concerned. The definition of such States—not made in the Charter—should be the business of a sub-committee. He could not accept the British or U.S. interpretations.

The S. African delegate said the remarks about S.W. Africa were both insulting and false. The British delegate later told the press that the reasons why there was no trusteeship agreement for Palestine had been given by Mr. Bevin on Jan. 17. No proposals could be made till the Anglo-American Commission of Enquiry had reported, and the talks with Jews and Arabs had concluded.

The political committee, by 42 votes to none, and 7 abstentions (including Russia), adopted a resolution recommending that the Security Council re-examine the applications of Albania, Eire, Mongolia, Portugal, and Transjordan for membership.

The economic and financial committee heard the Director-General of U.N.R.R.A., who asked U.N.O. to set up as soon as possible machinery for helping countries which in 1947 would be unable to finance the importation of the minimum supplies needed to maintain the life of their people. He said Europe and other devastated countries estimated their relief needs in 1947 at \$2,500 million, of which some \$1,000 million would be for food. He proposed that the Assembly should establish a U.N. emergency food fund of at least \$400 million, to which all member nations should be required to contribute.

Nov. 12.—The political committee adopted by 29 votes to 6 a resolution, proposed by Australia, asking the Security Council to appoint a committee to prepare rules governing the admission of new members which would be acceptable to both the Assembly and the Council. The adverse votes included the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and France.

Nov. 13.—In the trusteeship committee Gen. Smuts pointed out that an Indian should be the last person to throw stones at others and make charges of class distinction and discrimination against any other country. The Indian delegate knew quite well that if the restrictions on Indian immigration into S. Africa were lifted scores of thousands of Indians would be only too glad to escape from their own country and settle there. No one at a distance and ignorant of S. Africa's problems should condemn the Union's experiment. If successful it might yet

prove helpful in a world becoming more and more mixed in its population. Progress was being made in native self-government, and more had been spent on native education by the Union than all the rest of Africa south of the Sahara. Social services for natives were in advance of those in any other territory, native lands were the most fertile in the country, and the Government had spent millions of pounds in expanding them. Thousands of natives flocked to the Union every year from as far as North Nyassaland and Tanganyika. The issue had been presented fairly to the natives of S.W. Africa, and the Government had acted in complete good faith.

He added that if the Assembly did not agree that the wishes of the inhabitants should be implemented, no other course was left to the Union but to abide by the declaration made at Geneva that it would continue to administer the territory as heretofore as an integral part of the Union, and do so in the spirit of the principles laid down in the mandate.

The British delegate pointed out that in 1919 S. Africa agreed to the mandate instead of incorporation in the light of President Wilson's statement that incorporation was a possibility for the future; that the population, European and native, had voted for incorporation by an overwhelming majority; and that Britain was satisfied that the measures taken for the polling were as complete and satisfactory as practicable. The people made their choice after 25 years of S. African rule.

He declared that the mandatory Power had the right to decide for itself whether to place the territory under trusteeship. Critics of the Union's proposals should be grateful to it for having given them the opportunity to express any opinion at all. As for the charge that conditions in S.W. Africa were humiliating and intolerable, the reports of the Permanent Mandates Commission were almost uniformly favourable.

Nov. 14.—The trusteeship committee was informed by the U.S. delegation that it considered that the information before the Assembly did not justify the action at the session in progress of approving the incorporation by the Union Government of S.W. Africa. The Indian delegate declared that to incorporate it would be to subject its native inhabitants to permanent helotry.

The political and security committee heard the smaller Powers, led by Australia and Cuba, urge that the Security Council's use of the veto should be reformed either by the acceptance by the permanent members of restrictions consistent with the Charter, or through the removal of the veto from the Charter. They complained that the veto was not only wrong in principle but was being applied in such a way as to obstruct the pacific settlement of disputes, though it was understood at San Francisco that it would be applicable only in regard to sanctions. The Cuban delegate asked for revision of the Charter.

The Polish delegate maintained that a Charter which gave the right of veto to only 5 nations represented a great advance towards democratic equality in international relations, and said he doubted whether the nations in general were yet ripe for a further advance. The New

Zealand delegate said they felt the futility of any attempt at revision, complaining that "we have accepted an eternal veto on amendment—a monumental and crowning piece of human folly".

The Australian delegate said the lesson of the last 9 months was that if the Council was to function properly no permanent member should prevent it from embarking on procedures—e.g. investigation of the facts of a case—that were essential for the performance of its duty to maintain peace.

Nov. 15.—In the political committee Senator Connally stated that the U.S.A. opposed any steps in the direction of amending the Charter. They regarded the principle of unanimity as of the highest importance for the success of U.N.O., and insisted that the use of the veto could not relieve any State of its fundamental obligations under the Charter. They hoped that full agreement might make it possible in future to modify the practice of great Power unanimity as it applied to a peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter 6 of the Charter. The voting formula should be clarified in the light of experience, and, in particular, the Security Council should agree upon as complete a list as possible of the types of decisions where the veto did not apply. Article 27 made it clear that in the field of peaceful settlement no State should be judge in its own cause. He himself thought that much of the difficulty in the Council arose from a lack of certainty as to what were procedural votes, i.e. not requiring the concurrence of all the permanent members, and what were substantive. He suggested giving consideration to the possibility that a permanent member might abstain from voting on a matter without vetoing.

M. Vyshinsky said the trouble was that in practice the great Powers did not agree. In the cases of Spain and Syria and the Lebanon the Soviet Union, in vetoing, had been in a minority of one, but it had been right and all the others wrong. Therefore the Soviet veto protected the cause of peace, and he went on to suggest what would be effective action against Franco and to justify the Soviet resolution concerning troops in foreign territories. Questioning the motives of Australia and others who criticized the application of the veto, he saw indications of a long term conspiracy against peace. Despite this the great Powers were now nearer unity than they were a year ago, and the Soviet Union pledged itself to work its hardest for co-operation of all nations upon the basis of five Power unity.

Nov. 16.—Mr. Noel Baker, in the political committee, maintained that the Security Council was not working well enough. Opposing M. Vyshinsky's charges against Australia and certain small Powers he pointed out that the use of the veto had, in practice in the case of Syria and the Lebanon, left Britain and France free to do as they liked about withdrawing their troops, and in the case of Greece had prevented an inquiry into conditions on the Greek frontiers. There was fighting going on near the Yugoslav and Bulgarian frontiers, so in that instance the Security Council had not worked well.

He refused to interpret the principle of unanimity as giving the right to one State to stop all actions on any subject, however small the

objection, and he thought an effort should be made to agree on definitions of "disputes" and "situations", to prevent evasion of the stipulation that no State should have a vote in its own cause. As inquiry into the facts of any dispute was the very linchpin of a pacific settlement agreement was necessary that a proposal for a commission of investigation should not be among the matters requiring concurrent votes of all 5 permanent members.

The Philippines' delegate declared that the fundamental weakness of the Charter was the rule of the Assembly that every State should have one vote. This prevented the great Powers from according the Assembly the power to enact binding world law. Voting power would have to be made to equal "such factors as natural and industrial power, resources, and literacy".

Nov. 18.—In the political committee the S. African delegate said that nearly all the speakers on the veto question had expressed dissatisfaction at the abuse by one State of powers that the Charter conferred on the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The committee adopted by 38 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions, a French proposal to postpone consideration of the veto for a few days.

In the economic and financial committee Poland, White Russia, and the Ukraine advocated the continuance of U.N.R.R.A. The Soviet delegate wanted it to continue, but was willing to discuss the La Guardia plan for a \$400 million relief fund when U.N.R.R.A. closed down.

Mr. Noel Baker said Mr. La Guardia's plan could not be brought into being right away. The relief problem was not a question of choice between nationalism and internationalism; it was a problem of the most effective methods of getting goods where and when they were needed. He favoured direct consultations between Governments, and thought that member nations contributing or receiving aid should use the U.N. secretariat as a co-ordinating body.

Nov. 19.—The General Assembly admitted Afghanistan, Iceland, and Sweden to membership of U.N.O. and elected Belgium, Colombia, and Syria to the Security Council in place of Egypt, Holland, and Mexico, retiring. The U.S.A., New Zealand, and Venezuela were elected members of the economic and social council.

The Assembly carried unanimously an Egyptian resolution calling on Member Governments to end racial and religious persecution and discrimination.

The Assembly also, by 32 votes to 9 (France, the U.S.S.R., etc.) decided to ask the Security Council to appoint a committee to prepare agreed rules of procedure for the admission of new members to U.N.O.

Nov. 20.—In the political committee M. Molotov asked that members of the United Nations and former enemy countries should provide the Security Council within a month information about the troops and naval bases they maintained outside their metropolitan country. The U.S. delegate asked that the proposal should cover all troops, wherever stationed. The British delegate asked why the information was sought. If it was for the military staff committee or the organizing of the U.N.

forces it was not complete enough; if it was not for that, what was the Security Council supposed to do with the information? M. Molotov did not reply, but declared that allied forces in friendly States were an instrument of interference in their internal affairs and of pressure in their external relations. Except in Poland, where they guarded Soviet L. of C. with Germany, Russia had withdrawn all troops from friendly countries, but British and U.S. forces were still in all parts of the globe. He claimed that by agreeing to give information about all Russian troops abroad he had laid the basis for Soviet-American accord.

The British delegate asked for time to reflect on the proposal. In dealing with the organization of U.N. armed forces very full information would be needed from all members.

Senator Connally categorically rejected any contention that the presence of U.S. troops abroad endangered international peace or justified a feeling of uneasiness. They were sent abroad to carry out the purposes of U.N.O., and wherever they were located it was with the consent of the Government concerned. The U.S.A. now had approximately 800,000 troops abroad. If the committee thought the information the Soviet asked for would be of value, they would be quite ready to give it, but they thought all cards should be laid on the table; i.e. the resolution should cover all troops wherever stationed. Why limit it to friendly countries when troops were there with the consent of their Governments? What was to prevent large armies in an ex-enemy State from influencing internal affairs and policies? Was the war really over? They had been trying to make treaties of peace with 5 countries. Russia had troops in some or all of them, including Austria, which the U.S.A. considered not as an ex-enemy but as a friendly State, and where she kept troops only because of a technical state of war and of the Austrian Government's consent. America had no desire for aggression either by armies or ideology. She was not asking for any territory, nor attempting to suck the life-blood out of victims of the war in order to enrich herself.

Nov. 21.—In the political committee M. Molotov, replying to the British delegate's question, explained that in his proposal he aimed at facilitating the work of the Military Staff Committee under Art. 43, and he felt that the information would be of great political importance to the Security Council, which would then have a complete picture of what countries had forces abroad and where and how many, and be able to judge whether their presence had serious political significance.

Dr. Koo supported the plan, and also the U.S. proposal that the census should include armed forces in the metropolitan country. There were no Chinese troops in Indo-China or Burma, and the Americans in China had been sent to disarm the Japanese. M. Parodi (France) said the question of troops abroad was intimately linked with the question of disarmament.

Mr. Bevin, after a reminder that Britain had taken the lead in disarmament between the two wars, said she could not approach the problem without taking into account the lessons of that period. Before disarming she must be sure that an effective international instrument of

security had been created. He asked whether M. Molotov's plan was for political effect or for disarmament. Article 43 was not relevant at all; it dealt with the task U.N.O. was charged to perform for the maintenance of peace. When the Military Staff Committee got down to work in terms of that clause Britain would willingly give all the information required of her. The Government had pressed hard for progress in the Staff Committee, and it was for reasons beyond its control that nothing had been done.

He agreed with M. Parodi that the census of forces was of a piece with disarmament, and the two subjects ought to be taken together so as to provide a constructive programme on the whole question in terms of Arts. 43, 45, 26, and 27. If M. Molotov's census proposal was put forward as a single condition it could not be accepted, but if the whole question was taken together it could. The great thing was to give the peoples of the world something in which they would have confidence, so let them set the Military Staff Committee to work on a comprehensive structure of security, on the basis of which the statesmen of the various countries could advise their peoples to surrender a large part of their sovereignty to U.N.O.

In a joint meeting of the political and legal committees Mrs. Pandit moved a resolution by which the Assembly would say they considered S. Africa should revise its policy and legislative and administrative measures affecting Asiatics there so as to bring them into conformity with the principles and purposes of the Charter. She complained of the mounting discrimination against Indians, and said she could not admit that the separation of the communities was necessary for the protection and well-being of each and all and to save them from communal clashes. As to it being a domestic matter, Union legislation had already led to the impairment of relations between India and S. Africa.

Gen. Smuts declared that the Indians in Africa were in every way much better off than their brethren of the same class in India, and the human rights they enjoyed compared favourably with those which some European Governments allowed to their subjects. The great majority of the people concerned were citizens of S. Africa, and if the Assembly were to consider the merits of their complaints it would have to concern itself with almost the whole range of S. Africa's domestic legislation and administrative measures. The broad issue was whether the manner in which a national or racial minority of foreign extraction was affected by the administration of purely internal and local matters came within the jurisdiction of the Assembly, and the way in which that issue was answered would be vital for the future of U.N.O. If the answer was that it did, other States, great and small, might find their position in U.N.O. intolerable. He moved that the Indian complaint be referred to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on whether the question was within the competence of U.N.O.

M. Gromyko and Sir Hartley Shawcross said they wished to study both sides of the case before speaking.

Nov. 22.—M. Molotov said he must reject Mr. Bevin's motion to take his resolution along with the general disarmament programme as

"not a reasonable one". He suggested that the U.S. request that information about troops should cover all those at home as well as abroad might be agreed to when the committee took up the question of general disarmament. He referred at length to the political implications of the troops and military bases maintained in time of peace by some States in the territory of others, and said that in his speech the previous day he had laid all his cards on the table, as had France and China. (Actually, all three gave no details, merely saying where they had troops.) He argued that Mr. Bevin's proposal would amount to an evasion of the issue. It would involve waiting for information about troops abroad until the highly complex disarmament programme had been worked out.

The case of troops in ex-enemy countries was different, as they were there by virtue of armistice agreements.

The Yugoslav delegate explained that the purpose of the Soviet resolution was to enable the Security Council to decide whether British and U.S. forces should be withdrawn from foreign bases.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1946

- Dec. 3 The Zionist Congress Meeting, Basle.
" 7 The General Election, Persia.
" 8 Election of Council of the Republic, France.
" 9 First Meeting of Indian Constituent Assembly, Delhi.
" 16 Resumption of Palestine Conference, London.

1947

- Jan. 19 General Election in Poland.
Feb. 9 Elections to Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Republic.
" 15 Fourth Session of Economic and Social Council, New York.